

1: Lhote, Henri. Les Touaregs du Hoggar. /The Hoggar Tuareg./ Paris: Payot, 1944.

Pp. 415; 8 plates; 42 text figures; 2 maps

[Hraf MS: pp. viii, 190]

Yale: Nkd81 T7 944^l

[Omitted from translations: Books I-III, VIII-IX]

[Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Mary-Alice Sipfle]

[Books IV to VIII have been translated for the files. The omitted sections deal with geology and French Colonial History. This section offers a general account of the Ahaggar Tuareg. It includes material on the different classes of Tuareg society with the author's reconstructions as to their historical roots, materials on the political system, and data on descent, marriage, childbirth and adolescence. However these sections on social and political relationships are too scanty to give the reader a working knowledge of Tuareg society. The data on economic organization and material culture are, for the most part,

1: Lhote, Henri.

much better. Here the author offers materials on pastoral and agricultural activities, foreign trade and caravan routes, property systems, diet, dress, toilet, and some data on crafts. There is also a brief section on religion which is primarily devoted to a consideration of pre-Islamic beliefs and their persistence into modern times. The author is an ethnologist who did field work among the Tuareg. --Analyst]

Field date: 1929-1940
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1960

- 2: Briggs, L. Cabot. The Living Races of the Sahara Desert. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. 28, No. 2, Pp. 83-103, 163-166. Cambridge: The Peabody Museum, 1958.

Pp. xii, 217; frontispiece (in color); preface; 15 tables; 74 figures (5 line-cut); index

[Processed for this file: pp. 83-103, 163-166; 14 plates]

Yale: C52.011. 28 12

[This source, by Cabot Briggs, a specialist in the ethnology of the North African area, is a survey of the Tuaregs of the Sahara (especially the Hoggar), and deals in great part with the nonmaterial aspects of their culture (social organization, morality, etc.). Subjects covered are: morality and personal hygiene, tribal divisions, social organization, marriage, property rights, descent systems, land tenure and tribute, economy and class systems, trading, livestock, raiding, types of shelter, clothing and cosmetics, slavery, smiths and their work, and religion and religious orders. Pages 163-166 deal almost

2: Briggs, L. Cabot.

exclusively with the Physical Anthropology of the Tuaregs. The study is based on source material, supplemented with the results of a field trip to the area. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1956
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1960

- 3: Holiday, Geoffrey. The Tuareg of the Ahaggar. African Music, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 48-52. Roodeport, Union of South Africa: African Music Society, 1956.

Boston University, African Research and Studies Program

[This brief article begins with a summary of the Tuareg environment and their culture, emphasizing those aspects which the author believes most influence the music. He then characterizes the music by origin (Moorish and Negro), performers (male and female), instrument and song type. He describes the instruments used, the manner of performing, occasions, and dances. Included are four lines of musical notation illustrating examples of different types. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1955

Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Journalist-5

Processed in 1960

- 4: Benhazera, Maurice. Six Mois chez les Touareg du Ahaggar [Six Months among the Ahaggar Tuareg]. Alger: Typographie Adolphe Jourdan, 1908.

Pp. xxiv, 79; illustrations; end map [HRAF manuscript pp. i-xii, 1-69]

[Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Anne R. Coleman.]

[This study by a French army interpreter is the result of a six months' tour of French army posts in the Sahara, particularly in the Ahaggar region. The section translated is divided into two parts, treating the Tuareg in their private and in their public life -- touching upon a miscellany of subjects in each section. None of the information is given in great detail. The source is valuable as a record of the culture of the Ahaggar Tuareg before extensive contact with the French had modified their way of life appreciably. --Analyst]

Field date: 1905

Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Government Official-5

Processed in 1960

- 5: Nicolaisen, Johannes. Political Systems of Pastoral Tuareg in Air and Ahaggar. Folk, Vol. 1, pp. 67-131. Copenhagen: Dansk Etnografisk Forening, 1959.

Bibliography; map; 12 charts and tables; 7 plates.

HRAF copy

[This article deals with the political system of two Tuareg groups, the Air and Ahaggar. It offers a description of the relations between noble and vassal tribes, and the role of the central authority and the limitations on his powers. Functionalist interpretations are given for these relationships and these are couched largely in economic terms. In addition there is a brief but clear discussion of environmental differences in the areas inhabited by these two Tuareg groups and the variations in the cycle of economic activities are described. Occasional references to other Tuareg groups are also included. There is also a rather lengthy discussion of Tuareg history and the authors' hypotheses about the introduction of the camel into North Africa. The source has been sub-headed for the Air and Ahaggar divisions. References to other Tuareg groups have been marked for the appropriate

5: Nicolaisen, Johannes.

cultural categories but no additional subheadings have been given.--Analyst]

Field date: 1951-1955

Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5

Processed in 1960

6: Blanguernon, Claude. Le Hoggar [The Hoggar]. Paris: B. Arthaud, 1955.

Pp. 208; 56 plates; 1 map; 7 appendices; index

Yale: Bk14 Y Ah12 955B [HRAF ms. pp. 1-246]

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Thomas Turner.

[This source, by a French teacher living among the Tuareg, deals generally with the life and habitat of the Hoggar. The coverage of climate, geography, flora, etc. is particularly thorough, both in the text and through the use of appendices. The coverage of the Tuareg's life is somewhat less thorough and exact. Social organization and the life cycle are dealt with in some detail, but the author apparently was not able to obtain material in any depth on the religion of the group. Material culture is covered in some detail. --Analyst]

Field date: 1937-1954

Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Educator-5

Processed in 1961

- 7: Nicolaisen, Johannes. Ecology and Culture of the Pastoral Tuareg, with particular reference to the Tuareg of Ahaggar and Ayr. Nationalmuseets Skrifter, Etnografisk Raekke, 9. Copenhagen: The National Museum of Copenhagen, 1963.

Pp. xvi, 540; numerous plates and figures; 1 map; bibliography.

Yale: Nk10+C79d 9. DLC: DT346, T7N5. DLC order no: 64-5718.

An eight page resumé in Danish has not been processed for the Files.

[This is the most complete and up-to-date study available of pastoral Tuareg ethnography. The author, a Danish ethnologist, spent nearly 2 1/2 years among the Tuareg during the course of 6 field trips spread over a ten-year period. His most concentrated period of field work was for 14 months in 1954-55. From 8 to 10 months was spent among the Southern Tuareg, mainly with the Kel Ayr, while the remainder of the time was spent among the Northern Tuareg, mainly with the Kel Ahaggar. The monograph focuses upon ecological adaptations, subsistence economy and technology, and general material culture, while a shorter but very interesting section is devoted to sociopolitical organization and kinship. Throughout, the author combines historical and functional approaches in an attempt to analyze Tuareg culture in historical perspective, and especially to trace the impact of Arab Islamic influences upon the traditional culture. Some of these data have already been reported in previous articles (cf. this file, source no. 5).

The researcher should be especially cautious when reading the section on political organization, because some of the terminology used by Nicolaisen may be quite misleading, and required special marking decisions.

7: Nicolaisen, Johannes.

This is particularly true of the social units which he calls "tribes"; according to his description of these units they seem to match most closely the OCM definition of sibs, and have thus been marked for category 614. In fact, in Nicolaisen's previous article referred to above, he uses the term "clans" rather than "tribes" for these units, and also gives the pertinent Tuareg term taousit, which seems to be omitted from this book. Correlatively, the subdivisions of "tribes" which Nicolaisen calls "sections" have been marked for category 613, as have the subdivisions of these "sections" which he does call lineages.

There are two other special marking decisions of particular importance. The most significant and permanent political unit among the Tuareg, namely the drum-group (ettebel; pl. ettebelen), has been marked for category 634. Usually, several drum-groups are allied to compose a larger political federation such as that of the Kel Ahaggar and the Kel Ayr. These represent the highest level of political integration among the Tuareg, although their significance is relatively minor, and they have been marked for category 642. However, when the drum-group is a politically independent unit, as is the case with the Kel Geres and the Kel Adrar, it has been marked for category 642.

For further information and commentary on this source, the researcher may consult the highly commendatory review by Robert F. Murphy in the American Anthropologist 68: 554-56 (1966), and especially the detailed review article by Gast in Libyca 12: 335-341 (1964).]

Field date: 1951-1962

Analysts: A. Vinogradov

Robert O. Lagacé

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5

Processed in 1965-67

- 8: Vinogradov, Amal. Tuareg Cultural Summary. Unpublished manuscript. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, 1965.

Pp. 12 (typescript)

HRAF copy

/This brief source is a summary of the contents of the Tuareg file as of late 1964. Mrs. Vinogradov is a professional anthropologist with a specialty in the cultures of North Africa and the Middle East. ---Analyst/

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 4
Processed in 1965